



RIOT AT HOMESTEAD.

A Clash Between Strikers and Non-Unionists Sunday.

OVER FIFTY SHOTS ARE FIRED

And Several Are Wounded—It Grew Out of a Fight Between a White Man and Colored Mill Workers. It Spread—Two Thousand People Gathered on the Streets—Women Shot at by Rioters—Almost a Lynching. The Non-Union Men Threaten to be Revenged.

HOMESTEAD, PA., Nov. 13.—Not since the famous sixth of July have flying bullets been so plentiful as this afternoon. Inside of twenty minutes over fifty shots were fired, and Fourth avenue was in a wild state of panic and disorder. Rumors are plentiful of persons being wounded, but the only ones seriously hurt apparently are three strikers, named McFadden, Jones and Prichard. They have all flesh wounds. Two negroes are also badly beaten.

The fight started on Fourth avenue about 4:30 o'clock. Two colored men who work in the mill were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as the gathering of crowds is concerned, about 200 persons, including women and children, assembled in a few minutes. Both negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly and the men were beating them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time there were fully 500 persons on the street and the bullets whistling over their heads started a panic. Three men knocked down the second negro and when he arose he had two revolvers in his hands. He started to run, shooting wildly backward as he did so. It is said a boy received a flesh wound in the leg, but his name is unknown.

By the time the colored men had reached City Farm lane six other colored men came along and were assaulted. They all drew guns and ran down Fourth avenue in the direction of McClure street; near where their lodging house is situated some one hurled a brick, which hit Washington Paul on the head. He opened fire and so did the others. In a minute the air was full of bullets, and in front of the colored men there was a terrified crowd rushing into houses for shelter or dodging up alleys.

A woman, too frightened to run, stood on the street and as they passed one of the non-unionists shot at her three times; one of the bullets passed through her hair which she had thrown over her head. Two bullets went through her windows of residences and one buried itself in the window sill of a second story frame occupied by the Conter family who were looking out at the time. While the negroes were running men dodging into alleys would hurl stones at them. When the colored men reached their house they ran in and barred the door. In a minute the house was surrounded by an infuriated crowd who soon tore down the fence and shattered every window with stones.

When the deputies and borough officers arrived some persons were suggesting that they burn the house and some one began to yell, "Let's lynch the nigger black sheep." This was taken up and cries of "Hang 'em" were heard on all sides. The officers went in to arrest the colored men and they found them huddled in one room, terrified and expecting to be killed. One man, however, was not afraid and said he would be the first to leave. As he was taken out a woman hit him with a frying pan cutting his head. The deputies tried in vain to keep the crowd away while they took the man to the lockup, but he was hit several times. Stones were also hurled and deputy Montgomery was struck. The officers then drew their revolvers and announced that if any more stones were thrown they would have to open fire. A Slav threw a rock which crashed through a window already half shattered. He was arrested, but the authorities seemed all too powerless, for by this time over 2,000 persons gathered. Several other colored men were beaten on the way to the lockup.

About this time another alarming report was circulated through the crowd. It was in effect that the colored non-unionists living on Shanty hill hearing of the assault upon their brethren in town were about to come down and rescue them. This was really the case. Over fifty of the colored men were ready to make an onslaught at a moment's notice and the coal and iron police had not much difficulty in restraining them.

Marion Conrad, another non-unionist, owns a house above Ann street on Fourth avenue. During the shooting a large crowd gathered in front of his house, and when he appeared began to threaten him. Conrad is sworn in as a deputy sheriff, and he stood in the door with a revolver in either hand and said he would shoot the first man who entered the gate. Several deputies then arrived, thus keeping the crowd back for an hour when it dispersed.

After all the colored men had been removed from the boarding house the excitement subsided as rapidly as it had begun, and by night fall no unusual crowds were noticeable on the streets.

Peter McFadden, who first engaged the colored men in a fight, was shot through the left arm and cut on the head. James Jones, his friend who came to his assistance in the attack, had an escape which was miraculous. He had clinched with one of the colored men and struck him; as he did so the negro shoved his revolver in his assailant's face and fired. The bullet struck Jones on the forehead above the eye and glanced off, cutting a bloody furrow over the left eye. Jones and McFadden were arrested to-night by detectives. Mrs. Jones attempted to shield her husband and attacked the officers, but was withheld.

Of the eleven colored men locked up seven have cuts on their heads where they were struck with missiles or clubs. John Lewis and Baxter Ford being so badly beaten that a physician was summoned to dress their wounds. To-night

guards are on duty at the lock-up and non-union boarding houses to prevent any attack.

WEST VIRGINIA'S VOTE.

The Democratic Plurality May Reach Five Thousand.

The official returns from very few counties are in, and it is impossible yet to give the exact plurality of the Cleveland electors or of the Democratic state ticket. Following is the estimated result from the figures at hand. The official returns may increase the plurality.

COUNTIES.	HARRIS.	CLEVELAND.	HARRIS.	CLEVELAND.
Barbour	1,496	1,522	26	26
Berkeley	2,301	2,137	164	164
Boone	1,000	1,000	0	0
Braxton	710	760	50	50
Brown	1,000	1,000	0	0
Calhoun	1,000	1,000	0	0
Clay	1,000	1,000	0	0
Doddridge	1,000	1,000	0	0
Fayette	1,000	1,000	0	0
Gilmer	1,000	1,000	0	0
Grant	1,000	1,000	0	0
Greenbrier	1,000	1,000	0	0
Hampshire	1,000	1,000	0	0
Hancock	1,000	1,000	0	0
Hardy	1,000	1,000	0	0
Harrison	1,000	1,000	0	0
Jackson	1,000	1,000	0	0
Jefferson	1,000	1,000	0	0
Kanawha	1,000	1,000	0	0
Lewis	1,000	1,000	0	0
Lincoln	1,000	1,000	0	0
Logan	1,000	1,000	0	0
Marshall	1,000	1,000	0	0
Mason	1,000	1,000	0	0
Meigs	1,000	1,000	0	0
Mingo	1,000	1,000	0	0
Monroe	1,000	1,000	0	0
Morgan	1,000	1,000	0	0
Nicholas	1,000	1,000	0	0
Ohio	1,000	1,000	0	0
Pendleton	1,000	1,000	0	0
Pleasant	1,000	1,000	0	0
Pocahontas	1,000	1,000	0	0
Putnam	1,000	1,000	0	0
Raleigh	1,000	1,000	0	0
Randolph	1,000	1,000	0	0
Roane	1,000	1,000	0	0
Summers	1,000	1,000	0	0
Taylor	1,000	1,000	0	0
Tucker	1,000	1,000	0	0
Tyler	1,000	1,000	0	0
Upshur	1,000	1,000	0	0
Wayne	1,000	1,000	0	0
Weber	1,000	1,000	0	0
Wetzel	1,000	1,000	0	0
Wirt	1,000	1,000	0	0
Wood	1,000	1,000	0	0
Wyoming	1,000	1,000	0	0
Total plurality	7,790	12,463		
Estimated	4,675			

FIGURING ON OHIO.

The Vote Claimed by the Republicans Saturday Night and Sunday.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 13.—Shortly before midnight the Republican committee received word from Cincinnati that S. M. Taylor's plurality in that county, according to the official count, was 4,026. With Col. W. A. Taylor's plurality in Cuyahoga county placed at 2,768, S. M. Taylor, the Republican candidate for secretary of state, is, according to the figures in possession of the committee, elected by a plurality of 1,054.

The official figures on the presidential vote in Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties have not been received, but with semi-official reports from the two counties which do not vary much from the vote on the rest of the ticket. Danford, Republican electoral candidate, has a plurality over Seward, Democratic electoral candidate of 816. Both men are elected and with them twenty-one Republican electors.

LATER.

Both the Democratic and Republican headquarters were closed to-day (Sunday). When the Republican quarters closed last night they had received official information from all the counties, Hamilton county being the last, which showed a plurality in that state for Taylor (Rep.) of 1,054, and Dan Ford, the head of the electoral ticket, 3,728. Danford runs several thousand ahead of the other Republican electors, and Seward, the head of the Democratic electors, runs 4,000 or 5,000 ahead of his colleagues on the ticket.

The general opinion is that Seward will be elected by defeating the elector who receives the smallest number of votes on the Republican ticket. The figures received up to date show that the Republicans will save their state ticket, elect 22 out of 23 electors, and 10 of the 21 congressmen.

Chairman Dick of the Republican committee will return to the city tomorrow when the work will be resumed. The Democratic committee is doing nothing, but claim the official count will show who is elected or defeated.

Eighteen counties made official returns to the secretary of state to-day, but three of the counties were returned for corrections. This makes a total of thirty-six counties which have sent in their returns.

In thirty-three counties Danford's total vote is 113,624 and the other Republican electors received 112,795, showing a gain for Danford of 829.

Seward (Dem.) received a total vote of 119,096, and the other Democratic electors received 119,159, showing a gain of 57 for Seward. This indicates that eight more Democrats blundered in voting for Republicans.

Carpenter, the head of the electoral ticket of the People's party received 4,002 votes in the thirty-six counties and Redkey Prohibition elector at the head of the ticket received 8,209.

INSTANT ACTION.

Cleveland Will Be Urged to Call a Special Session of Congress.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 13.—Ex-Governor Gray, Governor-elect Matthews and other leading Democrats of Indiana will urge upon President-elect Cleveland to call a special session of Congress as soon after March 4 as possible, that speedy response may be made to the demands of the people for substantial tariff reform. The eleven congressmen of the state, it is said, will also urge that this be done. Indiana Democrats claim that if Cleveland's celebrated tariff reform message had been sent to Congress in the first instead of the last year of his presidential administration, the Democrats would have won in 1888. They do not want to see such a mistake committed again, and, therefore, want action taken as soon after inauguration as a bill can be formulated.

DISTINCT ARRIVAL.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Among the passengers on the French liner steamer which arrived today was Paul Philippoteaux, Egyptian minister of fine arts.

FALSE STATISTICS

Furnished the Government by an Aged Fraud in Washington.

A FAITHLESS OFFICER TRAPPED

In the Act of Preparing False Information Concerning the Seal Industry for Use in Settling the Bering Sea Controversy—The Discovery Creates Excitement and the Official is Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—The Post-to-day published an article to the effect that Ivan Petroff, a special agent of the state department and formerly in the census office, has been detected in the act of furnishing false information to the government in relation to the seal industry of Alaska, which has been embodied in the preparation of the Bering Sea case for arbitration. Continuing the article says:

"When the state department began the task some months ago of preparing the Bering sea case for arbitration it became necessary to secure the assistance of all experts on Alaskan sealing questions. Investigating the literature on the resources of Alaska the department encountered the name of Ivan Petroff more frequently than that of any other author. Mr. Petroff was summoned from the census bureau to the state department and he was intrusted with the examination into and compilation of certain facts related to the sealing industry. It was not necessary for him to visit Alaska, and his work was done in this city. Some time after it had been submitted to the department one of the government's attorneys, while examining the data, discovered an error. Closer investigation showed that nearly the entire information furnished by Petroff had been falsified, and in a manner which left no doubt of falsification with willful intent to deceive. This discovery astounded the state department officials. The information had already been incorporated in the case of this government as sent to London, and formed a part of the arch upon which the United States claim rested, although it was not the keystone by any manner of means. The British government was at once notified that the United States had been led into errors of statement, and was informed that a correction would be made when the counter case, as the supplementary papers are termed, was submitted. The discovery has created considerable excitement in official circles.

"The superintendent of the census has been in conference with the president, the secretary of state and the secretary of the interior regarding his faithless employee. The question has naturally arisen if Petroff's work has been falsified in one instance, are not his census figures also unreliable? This is an inquiry that can only be answered after tedious and perhaps expensive investigation. Curiously enough, there is no law upon the statute books to meet such a case as this and Mr. Petroff will simply lose his government position, with the knowledge that he never again can re-enter official life. Petroff is a Russian by birth, who moved to Alaska when the country was a Russian province and he lived there forty years. He is now 60 years of age, has been an adventurous spirit all his life. He took the census of Alaska in 1880 and it was upon the recommendation of General Francis A. Walker that he was selected to furnish the Alaskan statistics for the census which has just been completed.

Officials of the state department and interior department when shown the article this evening affirmed its correctness but declined to say anything further.

WILL NOT RESIGN.

Senator John Sherman Talks About the Rumor—His View on the Election.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—W. C. MacBride telegraphs the following to the Cincinnati Enquirer: I called on Senator Sherman to-night with reference to an indefinite rumor that he intended to resign his seat in the senate of the United States. Somehow much talk got into the air here to-day, with suggestions of deals which had been made in advance of the election and which good conscience and comity required should be carried out. So when I entered the Senator's library I said: "I have come ask you a rather blunt question, which is, Are you going to resign your senatorship?" "How funny," he said, "such gossip exists. You are the fourth newspaper man who has called upon me to-day to ask such questions."

As a reply I reminded him in view of such frequent calls he had the evidence that

"Well," said the senator, "what do you want to ask me?"

"Whether or not you are going to resign," said I.

"You can say for me that all such talk is idle rubbish."

"Can I say likewise that had the election gone other than it has gone you would have resigned?"

"You can say for me that I had no contemplation of resigning in the past; that answers any ante-election so-called deal. I have no intention in the present of resigning, and I have no future contemplation, so far as I can see the future. The fact is, when a year ago I entered the senatorial race I did it against my inclination, but a combination of circumstances interposed which forced me. Having been honored with the trust, I propose to serve it out. To be quite plain, I am going to

SERVE OUT THE TERM IF I LIVE."

"Do you contemplate writing a book?"

"I have thought of it. I may during the summer engage my leisure thus profitably."

"What is your analysis of the result of the election?"

"It was an overwhelming surprise to me," he said. "Still the Republican defeat is no general. I think I see the cause. It strikes me the laboring men took the opportunity to vote against their employers. They saw the evidences of the accumulation of wealth, and thought they were not getting their share of it. The employers in

their prosperity should, I think, have increased the wages of labor. The Homestead troubles should

NEVER HAVE TAKEN PLACE.

Mr. Frick, instead of calling his men about him and discussing fully the conditions existing, acted with a good deal of imperialism. The Homestead troubles thus became the object lesson and every workman in the country seems to have voted to get even. A recent street car strike in Columbus was also a frivolous dispute which, with cool-headed managers, ought to have been adjusted before it began.

"Do you think the Democratic victory means a long lease of power?" "No, I think the Democratic party will not be able to meet the demands of the general dissatisfaction of the laboring and farming class and in due course of time will be turned out. If you will study the election figures you will find the great cities gave the Democratic majorities."

HORRIBLE MURDER

During the Celebration of a Wedding at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 13.—A horrible murder was committed at the residence of Mrs. Mary Murphy, No. 118 Swiss street, this afternoon while a wedding celebration was in progress, P. F. Murphy cutting the throat of his brother, Wm. J. Murphy, from ear to ear with a razor. Mrs. Murphy's daughter Annie was married yesterday to John J. Kerwith, and a reception was given at her mother's house this afternoon. A large number of guests were in attendance. P. F. Murphy, or Frank, as he is called, is a drunkard and of a surly disposition. He locked himself in his room, refusing to mingle with the guests.

When supper was ready, W. J. Murphy went to Frank's room and asked him to join the others. Frank refused to open the door, and William climbed through the window. What passed between the brothers is not known. In a few minutes Frank came out of the room with his hands and clothing covered with blood and laid a bloody razor on the table. He went directly across the street to the Swiss street police station and gave himself up. Upon investigation it was found William was dead, his head having been nearly severed from the body with a razor. Frank said he killed his brother in self-defense. The murdered man was a freight conductor on the Lake Shore road. He lived near this city, and had a wife and two children.

A TREE.

Causes a Probable Tragedy—Quarrel Between Neighbors.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 13.—A fight over a boundary tree between Charles Knorr and Thomas Hussey, living near Bessemer station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, may result in the death of Knorr, as he is now lying at his home in a very critical condition.

It seems that an apple tree on the line between the farms of the two men has been a source of trouble between the two families for some time. On election day, while Knorr was supposed to be at the polls, Hussey concluded to chop the tree down, hoping thereby to remove the cause of the trouble. While thus engaged Knorr unexpectedly returned, and the two men became involved in a fight.

Knorr was soon knocked to the ground, Hussey, it is said, having used the ax with which he was cutting down the tree as a weapon. It was learned to-day that Knorr could not recover. Hussey has been arrested.

CHINESE SLIPPING IN.

Evading the Exclusion Act on the Southern Border.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—The Times Democrat's San Antonio special says: It is claimed by the federal authorities along the Rio Grande border that large numbers of Chinamen are crossing the river from Mexico into the United States each week and that the custom officials are unable to prevent this wholesale violation of the exclusion act, owing to the lack of river guards. A great many of these Chinamen are brought from the City of Mexico and the southern states of the republic by persons who make a business of smuggling them across the river at so much per head. A party of eighteen Chinamen arrived yesterday at Laredo from an interior point of Mexico. They intended to cross to the United States, but learned that they were being watched by custom officers and so have not yet made the attempt.

A Millionaire Saloon Porter.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 13.—Carl Wilhelm Amundorf, heir to the estate of his father, worth a million dollars, in Germany, has been located in this city. He is a porter in the saloon of Henry Wolstein, 1420 East Eighteenth street, and is known as "Pencil Charlie." Before he became a saloon porter he peddled pencils about the streets and thus gained his nickname. His family lives in Berlin and his father was very wealthy. The son was wild and ran away from home twelve years ago. Amundorf seems to be suffering from a mild form of lunacy and hardly realizes his position.

The "Re-form" Club Dinner.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The dinner of the Reform club will be held at the banquet hall, Madison Square Garden, Saturday evening, December 30. Garden Cleveland will be the principal speaker, and will be followed by other prominent orators. Arrangements are now being made to have the occasion equal to the famous dinner after the election of 1888, when Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Boies, Mr. Russell and Mr. Wilson were the principal speakers.

Committed suicide.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—A man who is supposed to be Frederick M. Unger, of 101 Grand avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., was found dead in bed Saturday afternoon in his room in the Broadway Central hotel. He had evidently committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver that was found beside him.

Earthquake Shock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—A heavy shock of earthquake was felt here at 4:45 this morning and also at numerous points throughout California. No damage was done beyond broken glass reported.

BRITISH FINANCES.

Condition of the Stock Market—Effect of Our Election.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Discount was very easy during the past week, owing to the abundant supplies and foreign competition. At the same time the low rates at which treasury bills were allotted added to the weakness and caused a decline to 1½ for three months and 1½ for short. The rates, however, are not likely to fall much lower, as any great decline would revive continental flurry. Austria is only waiting for a cheap market to increase her stock of gold, while there are in circulation rumors that Russia is about to withdraw 2,000,000 pounds in gold from England. On the stock exchange business was fairly active, dealings being chiefly for investment. Dealings in American railway securities were very cautious until after election day. Prices, however, were well maintained. When the result of the election became known prices receded, there being a general feeling that however beneficial the Democratic regime may prove, it must produce a disturbance and uncertainty inimical to the interests of business. A more confident tone supervened on Friday and prices showed an all round recovery, but an unsettled feeling was again dominant on Saturday and caused appreciable relapses, though most stocks were left with slight improvement on the week.

USELESS TRAPPINGS.

A Paper Wants Our Foreign Ministry Abolished Right Off.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The Herald will to-morrow advocate the abolition of our foreign ministry. In the course of its article the paper says: "Some day a great political party will take up this question seriously and make itself famous by wiping our useless and cumbersome diplomatic service from the face of the earth."

"It was the prophetic voice of James Gillespie Blaine, which uttered this prediction some years ago to then Congressman McAdoo, of New Jersey.

"Nearly \$400,000 is spent in the empty trappings of useless office. More than a third of a million dollars each year expended by the United States that its black cloth men may dangle at the tail of a diplomatic kite.

The question of abolishing the diplomatic service and substituting a perfected consular service in its place has long been favorably considered in democratic loving minds which favored the step. But it was not alone Democratic minds which favored the step. Luminous minds in the Republican ranks echoed the wish to see the great official don Quixote unhorsed. Will the Democratic party see its opportunity and win lasting fame?"

THEIR STORY READY.

Immigrant Inspector Layton Says He Has a Case Against the Glass Blowers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Contract Labor Inspector R. J. Layton, of Pittsburgh, and President Eberhart, of the Window Glass Union, of Pittsburgh, spent several hours yesterday at Ellis Island examining the 30 Belgian glass blowers, said to be contract laborers, who arrived here Wednesday from Antwerp. One of the men, Louis deDauvo, who was accompanied by his sister, was discharged. He is not a glass blower.

Inspector Layton said he had a good case of it, and that the affair was an important one to the labor world. He said the man had been well coached by Emil Frank, the ex-foreman who went from Pittsburgh to Belgium for them. The men denied that they were glass blowers. Inspector Karowski says that Wednesday he heard the officers on the Friesland asking the men if they "had their story all ready," and they answered that they had. The examination will be continued Monday.

MARGARET MATHER MARRIED.

The Popular Actress Captures Babst, the Millionaire Brewer's Son.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., November 13.—Miss Margaret Mather, the well known actress was married here to the son of millionaire Brewer Babst last Wednesday. The fact just leaked out tonight.

Judge D. W. Cooley Dead.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Ex-Judge D. W. Cooley, of Dubuque, Iowa, died of paralysis this morning at the home of his son-in-law, J. E. Douglas, 211 West End avenue, this city. Judge Cooley was well known as a banker, lawyer and capitalist. He was at one time a member of the Iowa senate and was Commissioner of Indian Affairs under President Lincoln and President Johnson. He was secretary of the Republican national committee in 1865.

Mrs. Belmont Dying.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Mrs. Belmont, widow of the late August Belmont and mother of August and Perry Belmont, is dying at her residence 109 Fifth avenue. A year and a half ago Mrs. Belmont suffered from a severe attack of the grip, which seriously affected her lungs and digestive organs. She never really recovered. Her physician says her death may be expected at any hour though she may linger for days.

A Record Breaker.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 13.—The Southern Pacific company (Morgan line) steamer El Norte, Captain J. W. Hawthorne, which arrived in port to-day has broken all records, having made the run from Sandy Hook to South Pass in four days, ten hours and forty-five minutes and from her wharf in New York to the wharf at New Orleans in four days, nineteen hours and fifteen minutes, beating the fast run of the steamer Elsol one hour and thirty minutes.

Justice Lamar Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—Mr Justice Lamar, of the United States supreme court, has not been feeling very well for the last two or three days, and yesterday he suffered a slight attack of nausea in the court room and had to return to his residence. He soon recovered, however, and to-night he expects to be in his seat on the bench to-morrow as usual.

He Is For Murphy.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 13.—In reply to a question regarding the United States senatorship, Lieutenant Governor Shuchan to-day stated that Edward Murphy, jr., was his choice, and he would stick to him to the last.

EMBLEMS OF ANARCHY

Wave in the Streets of London and Legions of Unemployed

MARCH TO THE INSPIRING AIRS

Of Revolutionary Songs—The Anniversary of Bloody Sunday—Many Thousands of Workmen Out of Work Parade, Demanding Employment of the Government—Conditions Under the Tariff Policy That is Now Proposed For This Country.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Trafalgar Square was to-day, the anniversary of Bloody Sunday, the scene of a great popular demonstration in celebration of the declaration by the Liberal government of the right to hold public meetings in the square, and to give notice to the demands of the unemployed poor upon the government and local bodies to start all needed public improvements, so as to assist in relieving existing destitution.

Bright sunshine ushered in the morning which brought crowds of people to the spot which will doubtless ever be associated with the memorable conflict of that Sunday in 1887 when Sir Charles Warren successfully upheld his order prohibiting the use of the square against the masses which made a concentrated effort to break through the lines of police and soldiery. The weather in the afternoon was less favorable. The sky became cloudy and threatened rain. Nothing daunted, the legions of unemployed, of socialists and their sympathizers, marched in bodies to the square, most of them coming from the east and southeast.

A band was stationed there which greeted the arriving processions, the first three of which were social democratic bodies. They carried red banners, and were led by a number of girls waving red flags. They took up a position at the head of the Nelson column, about three sides of which platforms were constructed. The balustraded front of the national gallery provided three other platforms. All of the processions were amply provided with banners and bands, the "Mars-la-Isle" and other revolutionary airs being played. The banners bore inscriptions such as: "Workers of the world, unite and sow the seed, but do not let the tyrants reap."

Another, which was greeted everywhere with cheers was inscribed "Taken by Warren's bullock, bloody Sunday. Rotaken same day." There was a noticeable absence of police within the square, but hundreds on foot and hundreds of mounted men were stationed back of the national gallery and at other convenient places out of sight. Detachments of three or four were also placed every few yards at the approaches to the square, while an ambulance corps with stretchers and other paraphernalia was on hand ready for